

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1822.

No. 138.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1822.

John Bruce
vs.
Hendon Haralson
Original atachment.
Levied on one pair of shoes and tongs, as pointed out by Mr. John Bruce, the plaintiff in this case.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Hendon Haralson, is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for two months, that unless he appear at the next term of said court and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test,
John Taylor, Clerk.
Price adv. \$3 50 30—2m

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber a negro man named CENIR, formerly the property of Mrs. Strudwick; he is about fifty-five years of age, six feet high, stout and well made, he is inclined to be bald on the head, and has lost some of his front teeth; he is humble and somewhat insinuating in his manners, and will no doubt endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps has papers to that effect. It is expected that he is in the vicinity of Hillsborough. Ten dollars reward will be given to any person who may apprehend and confine said negro in any jail in the state.

Geo. H. McMillan.
South Washington, Aug. 10 32—5w

Printing neatly executed.
AT THIS OFFICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 21st day of October next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the years 1819 and 1820, and cost of advertising, &c. to wit:

No. of Acres.	Situation.	By whom given in.	For what year due.
100	Pravis creek,	William Bailey,	1820
9	Deep creek,	Samuel Beasley,	1820
660	do.	Richard Browning,	1819 and 1820
103	Jordan creek,	Jesse Bowers,	1820
60	Haw river,	James Cook's heirs,	1820
100	Travis creek,	Frederick Levi, or Love,	1820
212	Stoney creek,	Elizabeth Lackey,	1820
100	Travis creek,	Michael Love,	1820
160	Gunn creek,	Alexander McInroe,	1820
142	Travis creek,	James Pettigrew,	1819
112	Adjoining Murray,	John Arnold,	1819
38	do.	ditto	1820
300	do.	Fauseth,	1819 and 1820
216	do.	Wyatt,	1819 and 1820
109	do.	Barthall,	1820
720	do.	Walker,	1820
145	do.	Ector,	1820
100	do.	Anderson,	1820
110	do.	Gill,	1820
60	do.	Ward,	1819 and 1820
75	do.	Walker,	1820
300	do.	Tate,	1820
565	do.	Wyatt,	1820
64	do.	Scott,	1820
71	do.	Tate,	1820
200	do.	Cockatrice,	1820
94	do.	McCauley,	1820
100	do.	Stewart,	1820
100	do.	Whitehart,	1820
154	do.	Gates,	1819
107	do.	Forrest,	1820
33	do.	Campton,	1820
114	do.	Wells,	1820
100	do.	Wright,	1820
130	do.	Ward,	1819 and 1820
1	do.	Strudwick,	1820
114	do.	Strudwick,	1819
60	do.	Person's heirs,	1820
50	do.	Nichols,	1820
200	do.	do.	1819
800	Waters of Hycro,	James Keeling, for father, self, and William,	1819 and 1820
155	Adjoining Strayhorn,	Elizabeth Scarlett,	1820
173 1/2	Waters of Eno,	Paisy Taylor,	1820
230	do.	William Chessenhall,	1820
108	Little River,	William Carrington,	1820
100	Flat River,	Benjamin Carrington,	1820
274	Eno,	Jesse James,	1820
500	Little river,	Paul Knison,	1820
98	Flat river,	William McFarlin,	1820
70	Little river,	Mary Scarlett (by Nancy),	1820
150	Eno,	Thomas Smith's heirs,	1820
250	Varnell's Creek,	Francis Norman,	1819 and 1820
1082	Haw river & Rock creek,	John Sharp,	1819 and 1820
50	Watson's creek,	Jonathan Wanick,	1820
40	Travis creek,	Jacob Noah,	1819 and 1820

Thomas Clancy, Late Sheriff.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large gable room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house. The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.
July 16 27—1f

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1822.

Andrew M. Broom
vs.
Joshua W. Baldrige
Original attachment.
Levied on the lands of the defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joshua W. Baldrige, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Joshua W. Baldrige be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, then judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,
John Taylor, Clerk.
Price adv. \$5 25. 34—3m

New-York Infirmary.

Gratuitous treatment of Cancers,
Fistulas and Ulcers.

D. REACH, successor to the late Doctor, of New-Jersey, respectfully informs the public, that he will open on Thursday the 8th of August, an Infirmary at No. 4 Chamber street, for the special treatment of cancers, fistulas, and ulcers. More than one thousand persons have been cured of these diseases in this city in the last three years, without surgical operations, by the same mode of treatment that will be pursued at this Infirmary. It is opened exclusively for the benefit of the indigent, labouring under these distressing maladies. This class of the community are respectfully invited to call, and receive medicine and attendance, without money and with uprice.

The Infirmary will be opened twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of twelve and one.

Editors of newspapers throughout the union, are requested to give the above a few insertions.

The Shorter Catechism,
For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Take this friendly notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber as administrator of William Walker, deceased, or for medical services, will call upon col. J. Allison, before the 25th of October next, if they wish to save cost, for after that date they must expect a hint from him, for which they will have to pay from forty cents to one dollar. Those having claims against said Walker must present them as the law directs, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

J. A. Mebane.
Sept. 20. 37—4w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON.

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00
Common ditto, 25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00
Common ditto, 55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50
Blind Bridles, 2 25
and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—1f

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE NORTH CAROLINA Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth.

Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness! May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation! The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone! Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper. The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Village Record.

ORCHARDS.

Having been employed for several days in pruning my orchard, my mind has been led to the subject of fruit-trees, the time of setting out, the distance of setting them apart, and the season for pruning, if at all, (the propriety of which is doubted by some.)

About twenty-four or twenty-five years ago I set out an orchard, and chose a northern exposure, though contrary to the opinions of writers on the subject—my reasons were these—I had observed that orchards laying to the south were more frequently injured by the late frosts in the spring, than those in a different situation; vegetation was much earlier, and often affected by those frosts. My orchard consisted of about 150 trees of 20 different kinds, a great variety of summer and fall fruit; so that from early in the seventh month, we generally have a succession till we gather our winter store, often in abundance—and I know not that we have ever wanted for house use in any year, though some seasons there has been very little in the country; this I conceive must be owing to the situation of the orchard. In planting the trees I now see, that like many others, I committed a great error by placing them so near together, (not more than 30 feet apart) I find that the limbs of many of the trees interlock, and are dead and decaying—hence I conclude that for the preservation of the trees and the improvement of the fruit, it would be much better to set the trees from forty-five to fifty feet apart—this would admit of sun and air which are so essential in aiding the leaves to perform the office assigned them, by straining and refining the sap, or that which constitutes the fruit, by gradually throwing off that bitter or corrosive property it possesses, and as the fruit ripens gives it a more agreeable flavour than it otherwise would have—I think it must be within the observation of almost every person, that fruit which ripens in the shade is not equally good and agreeable to the taste as that exposed to the sun and air. If these views be correct, they are certainly in favour of setting the trees a considerable distance apart—another advantage in favor of it, which is that the ground may be farmed with almost any kind of grain, the trees be benefited by it, and the ground left much better for grass.

On setting out an orchard, I should favor the holes being opened in the fall of the year, the size of three feet diameter at least, the top spit to be laid on the side of the hole, and the second spit to be thrown in again, when the earth is removed to the desired depth, and left in it; the winter frost will pulverize the earth, so that with a little, rich mould, such as chip dirt, added to the top mould in setting in the trees in the spring, will facilitate their growth. I have little doubt but that trees thus planted, will grow as much in four years as they would in seven planted in the common way, with the holes dug at the time of planting, and of a size barely sufficient to admit the roots.

Some suppose it best not to prune fruit-trees, that they will live longer than if pruned—which may be correct if omitted till the limbs grow to a particular size, but I favor an early attention to forming and keeping them open, and taking off those limbs which incline to cross each other, this being done while the trees are young in their full vigor and growth, the bark will soon grow over the parts from whence small limbs were taken, and little injury is sustained, but if left till they grow large and loaded with fruit, they will chafe each other, and if then taken off will affect the stock.

As to the time of pruning, men differ in opinion, some think it best before the sap rises, and others that it is best when the leaves begin to put out—I have practised the former mode, whether correct or not; I find that on those trees frequently pruned, young shoots are more apt to put out. I have an intention to try what effect rubbing them off with the hand will have. I am inclined to think that will be better than to let them have a summer's growth, and then cut them off.

He who has good health is young, and he is rich who owes nothing.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

From the London Morning Chronicle, July 25.

As the most erroneous notions with respect to Turkey in Europe are day after day repeated by ministers, and the Journals in their interest, we shall lay before our readers, a few considerations, founded on the actual state of the country.

And in the first place with respect to government. There is really nothing in Turkey which deserves that name. It has neither laws nor constitution. What is called government is properly a number of assemblages of banditti, spread over the country, but more numerous at Constantinople than elsewhere. The power of the sultan in Constantinople amounts really to nothing. The pachas and governors appointed by the Porte are originally slaves, who have no country, and know none, who never consider the place over which their authority extends as their home, who have no object but to accumulate money and increase their power, to prevent themselves from being stripped of every thing.—They are in a constant state of rebellion to the Porte, and the Porte on its part is constantly employed in attempts to crush them either by assassination or by arms. They know no other policy than rapine, than devastating the place they inhabit, and spoiling those who are under them. The Greeks do not acknowledge the sultan as their king, nor have they ever taken any oath to him. Neither Turk nor Christian in the Ottoman states in Europe has the least security for life or property. We are completely warranted in repeating after M. Chateaubriand, that the Turks are merely incamped in Europe, and in classing them in some measure along with the vagabond tribes, or people without fixed homes, who are to be found in Turkey, Jews and Gipsies—for instance.

The state of the population of this empire forms a most material point for consideration.

One circumstance is deserving of particular attention, namely, that the population, instead of increasing or remaining stationary, suffers every year a diminution of many thousands, the number of births being exceeded by the number of deaths. From 1812 to 1814, the plague and the small pox swept off upwards of four millions of souls.—So late as 1764, the number of Turks in Asia and Europe was estimated at 12,000,000, and they do not now amount to more than 6,000,000. In their outset, the Turks rapidly increased, because many of the nations conquered by them embraced Mahometanism; but this cause has long ceased to exist.

The number of Turks in Europe, we are assured by those who have had the best means of informing themselves, does not amount to more than 1,200,000, of whom somewhat about 400,000 inhabit Constantinople and the neighborhood.

Without entering into minor distinctions, the following is an estimate of the respective divisions of the population.

Turks,	1,200,000
Hebrew Armenians,	900,000
Greek Christians,	7,000,000
Bulgarian Christians,	2,000,000
Albanians,	600,000

In all 11,000,000

This is merely the population of the continent of Europe and the Islands of the Archipelago, without including the Greeks of the islands situated on the coast of Asia Minor, Ionia and Acolia, as far as Tribizonde. The Albanians are partly Mahometan and partly Christian; but they are not very decided adherents to either religion. The Mahometan part may be 400,000. These, however, with about 300,000 Mahometans, originally Greeks might easily be converted into Christians. The Greeks on the coast of Asia, with those of Candia and Cyprus, who are not included in the above estimate, amount to more than two millions. It is well known that there are besides a number of Greeks settled in Russia, Transylvania, Hungary, Austria, and Dalmatia.

We thus see, that the Turks, properly so called, form a very inconsiderable part of the population of Turkey.

Let us now inquire a little into the character of the Turks, and that of the nation to which they are opposed.

In the first place, the Turks are not merely brutally ignorant and immoral in the highest degree, but their religion prevents them from being any thing else. They not only believe that their religion is the only true one; but that they are especially chosen by God to rule over all other nations, and they despise therefore most sovereignly all who are not Mahometans, calling them dogs and hogs, and refuse to have any communication with them. They hate all sciences and arts. The natural advantages of the fine country over which they rule, which, in the hands of an industrious people, would prove of such im-

men's importance, are, by them, turned to no account.

Let us turn to the Greeks. Here we find a people who, whenever circumstances have in any manner favoured them, have made a most astonishing progress in knowledge and improvement. In the Fifteenth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society (1819) there is a very interesting account of the state of various parts of Greece, by the Rev. W. Jowett. At Haivali, he says, (a city destroyed long since by the Turks, who killed the men, and carried the women and children into captivity) is a Greek college of some note, with not fewer than two hundred scholars, half of whom came from various parts of Greece. They have a large quadrangular building with 72 rooms for the accommodation of foreign scholars. I could not view this seminary of learning and piety without the tenderest feeling of joy and hope in behalf of the rising generation of Greece. . . . From Haivali proceeded direct to Scio, where I remained a week. Here is a college both larger and in a yet more flourishing and advanced state, the number of scholars amounting to five or six hundred. This may be considered as a very principal seat of literature for the Greek nation of the present day. The fact may be attributed to the enterprising commercial spirit of the natives, and to the high degree of liberty which they enjoy. . . . The amount of the population in the Greek Islands is exceedingly great, and the people daily increasing in humanity and the love of knowledge.

Hydra is a striking example of what enterprise can in a few years effect. This is a small rocky island, without cultivation, dependent on the opposite coast for supplies, and sometimes in stormy weather, even for anchorage for its ships. Its city newly built, is computed to contain between twenty and thirty thousand inhabitants, all Greeks, and enjoying full internal liberty for which they pay. In short we find the Greeks every where establishing schools and colleges which send forth enterprising men to communicate instruction even in the remotest parts of the country; we find their merchants described as "liberal both in heart and hand;" we find their bishops and pastors zealously co-operating, as far as their dread of the Turks allowed, in seconding the views of our bible societies, and diffusing among the population the knowledge of the sacred scriptures.

The Greeks have long been eager for their liberation. There is not a man among them unacquainted with the history of the battles of Thermopylae, Marathon, and Salamis, and who does not pronounce with exultation the names of Leonidas, Themistocles, Plato, Socrates, &c. That they did not before rise against their cruel oppressors, is to be chiefly attributed to their priests, whom the Turks, with all their stupidity, saw the necessity of courting and keeping in easy circumstances. The priests in turn exhort the Greeks to remain tranquil, always telling them that the time for their liberation was not arrived. The communications between the Porte and the Greek nation were always carried on through the medium of the patriarchs and bishops. However, if Russia had not twice deceived the Greeks, the Ottoman power would ere now have fallen.

In all insurrections the great difficulty is to avoid being crushed in the outset. The Greeks have surmounted this difficulty, and forming as they do the bulk of the population, it is next to impossible that they should not ultimately triumph. Their opponents in the outset had all the advantage which the resources of an extended empire in Europe and Asia, and the possession of arms and military stores could give them. The Greeks in the outset had every thing to procure from distant parts, and every obstacle to surmount. That they were aware, however, of the nature of the struggle on which they entered, is proved by the exertions made by them, and the sacrifices to which they have submitted in the course of it, and the successes which have hitherto crowned their efforts.

Laying the question of humanity entirely aside, making no appeal to the prepossessions which it is but natural to suppose that Englishmen should entertain for Christians in preference to Turks, and to the reign of Christianity in preference to that of Mahometanism, and considering the question merely as one of palpable interest, towards which of the parties, we ask, ought the inclination of Englishmen to be turned?

In answering this question, it becomes necessary first to ask, what it is that Englishmen have always professed themselves to be most afraid of with respect to Turkey? Is it not the power and preponderance which its occupation by Russia would give to the country? We inquire not now respecting the reasonableness of that fear; but we ask whether power in the hands of seven millions of Greeks, or one million of Turks, would be most likely to secure us against Russia?

The object of Russia and Austria has always been to constitute Greece one of their provinces. This idea however, has always been unpalatable to the Greeks. How has Russia acted? Her government, knowing that though she is rich in

bayonets, she is not rich in moral resources, and that were she to acquire Constantinople and Greece all at once, she could not possibly retain them under her sway, has always advanced step by step, making one province completely Russian, before adventuring on another. Thus we see her first taking the Crimea, then Bessarabia, then down to the Pruth, and now perhaps she would content herself with the Danube for a frontier. Austria, again, has been anxious to get possession of the provinces of Macedonia, to unite them with her Dalmatian provinces. This would enable her to shut up every port, to work up the cottons herself, to draw all the fruits, wine, oil, and other productions of the Levant and the Danube to Vienna, without incurring the risk of interruption from any naval power, and without being under the necessity of keeping any naval force for the protection of her commerce. It is singular enough that Austria would not allow the formation at Venice of a company of merchants to trade to the Levant, while the plan of establishing a navigation of the Danube from Galatz to Widdin, where ships of the greatest burden may sail, and from Braila to Widdin, has long been cherished by her cabinet. That cabinet has long turned its anxious attention to the Greeks. The first commercial houses in Vienna are of that nation; and they have received every protection and encouragement. Honours even have been conferred on them. Indeed the greatest part, perhaps, of the commerce of Austria is in their hands. So important is their trade, that in one year they paid eight millions of florins as duty on the cotton received by them from the East.

It is by the emancipation of the indigenous population alone that Turkey can be prevented from becoming one day, the prey of one day, the prey of one or both of her powerful neighbours. England is of all powers, therefore, the most interested in the independence of the Greeks, who are a warlike and maritime people, and could always arm 400,000 men in their defence. Protected as they would be too, by the nature of their country, they would soon form an effectual barrier against Russia and Austria, and serve as a powerful counterpoise to Russia in the East. That in the present struggle with the Turks they will ultimately be successful, hardly admits of a doubt. But if left entirely to themselves the struggle will be necessarily severe. A timely assistance might be of the utmost service to them and spare the effusion of much blood. A few frigates and a few regular troops would be sufficient, as was proved by the example of Orloff in 1770, while Turkey was yet powerful. If the Greeks, confined to their own resources, can make head against the Ottoman Empire, it can hardly be doubted that a little foreign assistance would soon put an end to the contest.

The treasury of Turkey has an income of 45,000,000 of piastres, but the pacha and governors have more than 200,000,000. The annual expenditure of the treasury is, one year with another, about 44,000,000 piastres. A revenue of 500,000,000 piastres might with ease be obtained, and many millions from the sale of church property, crown lands, &c.

The productions of Greece are well known and were agriculture allowed free scope, they would be ten times the present amount. Greece possesses too many valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, &c. unknown to the Turks, which, when the Greeks found out, they cheerfully covered over, to avoid being made to work them.

ATTENTION!

ALL those belonging to the Independent Artillery Company of the town of Hillsborough, are hereby commanded to attend at the public square in said town, on Thursday the third day of October next, equipt as the law directs, with the addition of six rounds of powder, to go on parade at ten o'clock A. M. in order to be reviewed by the Major General of the third division of N. I. militia.

Wm. Brown, Capt.

Sept. 7. 35-3wp

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold that valuable plantation on Haw river, near Woody's ferry, where on I now live, containing

Four hundred Acres,

on which are a Saw Mill and a pair of Wool-carding Machines, all in operation and in good order. Also one other tract of valuable land, near the above, on Maries' creek, containing

One hundred and fifty Acres.

Both tracts are well improved, and have good buildings thereon. All of which will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Nathaniel Newlin.

Orange county, 8th mo. 24th. 33-3wp

NOTICE.

THAT on Friday the 11th of October next, will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, all my Lands, containing

Six or seven hundred Acres,

one wagon, one still, my stock of cows, hogs, sheep, deer, and geese, my crop of corn, fodder, and oats, household and kitchen furniture, and farming tools, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Fourteen months credit will be given the purchaser, by complying with the usual terms of sales.

James Farquhar.

Sept. 16. 36-5wp

CONVENTION.

We with pleasure copy from the Fayetteville Observer the following article, believing it will be gratifying to most of our readers. The subject is an interesting one, and we feel it a duty to bring it frequently before the public to excite them to active measures in the accomplishment of this great object. The revision of our constitution we believe to be an imperative duty, which cannot be neglected without compromising the character of freemen. We hope, therefore, that the friends of the measure will not lack either firmness or perseverance until success shall crown their efforts.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE CONVENTION.

We are not sorry to observe that the subject of a state convention has again been revived in several parts of the country, as its frequent recurrence before the public must eventually excite the serious consideration of the great body of the people, with whom alone its decision must ultimately rest. No legislative measures, and interested party influence, may for a while retard its advancement, but firmness in its supporters, combined with the growing feeling of public favor, must sooner or later bring the question to a propitious issue. We have ever been at a loss to conceive, why the legislature should refuse to submit its decision to the people. Reasons have indeed been given, and much argument attempted, to show its impolicy, but neither reason nor argument have ever been advanced by its opposers, sufficiently convincing, to gain even a solitary proselyte, while many, originally averse to the cause, have now become its warmest advocates. The policy which governs the non-conventionists, is certainly a mistaken one, and calculated in an eminent degree to retard the prosperity of our common country, by promoting disunion in our councils, and by fostering sectional prejudices, which already exist among us, to an extent incompatible with the general welfare. It cannot but be a matter of deep regret to all who are friendly to the extension of liberal principles, that a difference of opinion should exist on a subject of such moment. Those who have contended for a system of more equal representation, may know, however, that their exertions have not altogether been useless, and that opposition, in the first instance almost irresistible, is now less violent, and is gradually yielding to their persevering efforts.

In relation to this subject, we may mention, that the grand jury of Rowan county have lately recommended to their fellow-citizens, the appointment of a certain number of delegates from each militia captain's district, to convene at the court house on the 24th October, for the purpose of deliberating on this question. An editor of one of the eastern papers of the state, for no sound reason that we can discover, has taken up the matter with more than ordinary zeal, and declares himself "much opposed to the intermeddling of men in matters extraneous, who are called upon for the performance of particular duties." In this opinion, we coincide with the eastern editor, upon general principles; but we would ask, by what authority does the general assembly withhold from the people an opportunity of deciding on the question of a convention which is so exclusively their province? It will not be contended, we presume, that the expediency or inexpediency of calling a convention, comes within the powers delegated by the constitution, to our representatives in the legislature, yet we have seen these representatives, arbitrarily exercise that right, which, in our opinion, is less connected with their specific duties, than that of a presentment from a grand jury, protesting against a legislative measure, which infringes upon their unalienable rights. When the people are debarred from the usual means of redressing their grievance, they naturally resort to such as are in their reach; and we see no impropriety, in a grand jury, when deprived of any portion of their political privileges, in adopting the next best measures to effect their object, which although not strictly in accordance with the rules of courts of justice, is nevertheless as reconcilable with the constitution as for the legislature, the very creature of the people, to refuse them a right, which, as we have before remarked, is so exclusively their own.

Flax.—Another machine has been invented by Samuel Davidson, of Romulus, N. Y. for dressing flax. Its whole cost, including the patent right, is only forty dollars. It has been tried by many of the most respectable farmers. They estimate the saving in flax at one fifth, compared with the common mode; while it leaves the texture of the thread unbroken. By the use of this machine the process of rotting may be dispensed with, as it will answer for dressing flax either with or without rotting.

Foreign Intelligence.

From English papers per the ship Unicorn, from Liverpool.

GRÆCE.

Accounts from Vienna of the 18th ult. confirm the intelligence already received of the destruction of the Turkish fleet and the death of the captain pacha. They add the following details:

The chiefs of the Greek navy held a council at Ipsara, and decided on the plan which was afterwards adopted. They called upon those who were willing to devote their lives for the public good; more than 200 immediately presented themselves, and swore on the cross to execute the pre-concerted enterprise, or to die gloriously. Out of these, 58 were chosen by casting lots, and received the benediction of their priests before engaging in their magnanimous design. All arrangements having been made, on the first day of the festival of Bairam, a Greek frigate and five vessels appeared, under a foreign flag, before the Turkish line, as though to take a part in the rejoicings. The 200 heroes, who passed for Englishmen and Frenchmen, were well received by the enemy, who allowed them to enter the port of Tschesme, in order to anchor in the centre of the Turkish fleet. But scarcely had they reached that position when they carried their plan into effect.—In a short time five ships of the line were on fire. The admiral's ship ran out of the harbour, all in a blaze, in the hope of escaping total destruction, and run aground on the neighbouring coast of Scio, where the captain pacha was landed expiring. After this signal success, the 200 self-devoted patriots retired, without having experienced any loss. The enterprise appears to have been conceived and executed in a spirit of self-devotion worthy of the best times of ancient Greece.

A letter from Vienna repeats the account of the landing of 8,000 men in Candia from Egypt, and adds, that the Egyptian and Algerine squadron fell in with 70 Greek vessels, 27 of which were taken and several sunk. On the 30th June, a firman was published, forbidding the sale of Christian slaves; and another, which was immediately put in force, to disarm all the Mussulmans below 18 and above 60 years of age.

A letter from Trieste, dated July 20, says,—"We have now received from Hydra and Spezzia, official accounts of the 6th July, published by the Greek admiralty, which state the following particulars respecting the great Turkish fleet:—Blown up, the admiral's ship of 130 guns, called the Standard of Victory. Set on fire, three ships of the line, which afterwards went to the bottom because terror and confusion paralyzed all the endeavours of the Turks to extinguish the flames. Run aground near Tschesme, seven frigates, of which the greater part of the crews were drowned. Of the third expedition, which sailed from Constantinople on the 4th June, 16 ships are taken by the Greeks, and the rest blockaded near Tschesme, and measures are preparing to destroy them. Thus concurring accounts from the Archipelago, announce the successive destruction of parts of the great armada which was to subdue Greece. The consequences of this great event may be incalculable. A panic terror has seized the Turks in Scio; they hasten in crowds to Asia, and the confusion is said to be infinite. In the Greek islands an expedition is preparing against Candia. The next accounts from Constantinople and Smyrna are expected with much anxiety, it being feared that the Turks may take dreadful vengeance on the Christians in those cities."

Odessa, July 7.

The news of the captain pacha has excited the most enthusiastic joy here; and it is not doubted that this event will have the most beneficial consequences for the Greeks; but it may be imagined what an impression it will make on the mind of the Sultan. We must be prepared for terrible excesses. The extinction of the Greeks, which was resolved upon, and which was to be accomplished under the cover of an amnesty, and as it were, sanctioned by the European ambassadors, has opened the eyes of the Greeks. An amnesty, and laying down their arms, would be certain death. The Turks will often repeat the scenes at Scio. Thus we have still unfavourable accounts from Constantinople after the reception of that bad news, but we have had no accounts by sea, as not a vessel from the capital has arrived for several days.

Advices from Odessa, up to the 8th July, state, upon the authority of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, that a most of the wives of Ali Pacha of Janina, who had been brought to Constantinople with his harem, were drowned by order of the Sultan. It is probable that his lawful wife, the celebrated *Waselekia*, will share the same fate, as soon as all the information which she can give shall be obtained from her."

Vienna, July 18.

With respect to the congress to be held at Vienna in the month of September, we learn that the emperors of Russia and Austria will be there in person; but the courts of Berlin, Paris, and London will send ministers. The Porte, it seems, has declined taking any part in this congress, on the ground already alleged, that it has no political relations with the Christian powers which can make it necessary to conclude new treaties. It seems that the journey of the emperor Alexander will extend beyond Verona, and that his imperial majesty will visit Rome, and the South of Italy. It is certain, at least, that count Stalinsky, the Russian ambassador at Rome, has received orders to have a residence prepared for his sovereign.

Nuremburgh, July 24.

The directors of the Rhenish West India company are at this moment engaged in a plan for the formation of an establishment at Vera Cruz, the principal port of Mexico. The agent of the company, who is at Port au Prince, is to repair to that place, and the first vessel consigned to it will sail from Hamburg in the course of this summer. A circular letter to the German manufacturers of articles fit for that market invites them to take a part in this first essay to open a direct commercial intercourse between Germany and the rich countries of Spanish America.

Madrid, July 23.

On the evening of the 19th, their majesties and royal highnesses appeared in public, for the first time since the late events. They took an airing as far as the gate Alcala. They were escorted by a brilliant squadron of the volunteer mounted militia. In every place through which they passed they were received by the people with respectful silence. At the moment when they arrived at the Puerta del Sol, an ecclesiastic, said to be a franciscan, cried out, in a loud tone,—"Mueran los perjos." He was immediately arrested by the police, as a disturber of public order; but was afterwards set at liberty, after having shown that he was not actuated by any ill intention.

The speedy convocation of the extraordinary cortes, and of a counter-cortes, is called for in numerous and energetic addresses from all parts of the kingdom.

It is calculated that the volunteer militia, who have been armed and clothed during the last three months, pursuant to a late decree of the Cortes, exceed the number of 500,000 men throughout the whole Peninsula.

It is positively stated that, on the 7th instant, after the defeat of the guards in the streets of Madrid, and when they were retreating to the palace, the king ordered his horse to be saddled that he might place himself at their head, but that he was dissuaded from this project by a general, who pointed out to him the dangers he must incur in the midst of undisciplined troops.

London, August 5.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople of the 26 June. They confirm the account of the death of the captain pacha, whose ship was blown up. The Russian troops were withdrawing from the Turkish frontiers. It had for some time been publicly known at Constantinople, that the peace between Russia and the Porte would not be disturbed.

Extract of a letter from a Midshipman on board the Constitution.

We sailed from Smyrna on the 25th of June, and on the 28th have too off the island of Ipsara, and sent a boat into the harbour. A number of the inhabitants came on board, and appeared to be very glad to see us, being under the impression that we had come to assist them against the Turks, and would not believe to the contrary until convinced by the commodore that we were not authorized by our government to take any part in the contest. They informed us that their squadron, consisting of 33 sail, (the largest of which is not over 400 tons,) was in pursuit of the Turkish fleet, and watching for a favourable opportunity to attack them, or send in another fire ship. They

also informed us that Athens, which had been for some time in the hands of the Turks, had been retaken. Among those who came on board to see us, three were pointed out who were in the fire-ships which blew up the Turkish admiral.

On the 1st of July we arrived off the harbor of Idra, in the island of the same name, situated about 45 miles to the north and west of Milo. It being the intention of the commodore to stop but a few hours, we did not anchor, and I had no opportunity of going ashore. This is said to be the strongest island the Greeks have in their possession; it is well fortified, and the town makes a fine appearance from the bay. A great many of the inhabitants, as usual, came on board to see the ship. They were much disappointed when informed that we had not come out to assist them, which was almost the first question they asked. They were very particular in their inquiries respecting America; its government, population, commerce, &c. &c. on all which points they received very ample information from our commodore. They told us that they were in daily expectation of being assisted by the Americans, or some of the European powers, from whom they had solicited succor in their struggle for freedom—that, at all events, it was their determination to hold out by themselves as long as possible, and that they had every thing prepared for embarking for America with their families should they be driven to that extremity. The commodore went ashore to pay his respects to the commandant of the place, and was saluted on landing with 18 guns.

We have received intelligence here from Candia, by the arrival at Milo of the French sloop of war *Olivia*, capt. Bégoin, who was at Candia at the arrival of the Egyptian fleet, and at their landing. The Ipsariots (a Grecian people) after suffering them to land and pitch their tents, had attacked and killed a great number of them, so much so that the camp remained covered with dead bodies. An immense number of the Turks who endeavored to swim off to their fleet were drowned, and the remainder, with Hassan Pacha, their chief, and son of Mehemet Ali Pacha of Egypt, were fortunate enough to save themselves in the fortress of Cannea. Capt. B. also informs that he had a private conversation with Hassan Pacha, who told him, with a great deal of *sung froid*, the dreadful errand with which he had been charged, which was to destroy all the Greeks in the Archipelago; but happily for the Greeks, he had failed in his enterprise. Among the transports which had carried the Turkish troops there were six English merchant men, which he had observed with their colours flying many hours after the landing. Our ships cruising on the western coast of Greece, inform us by letters dated the 10th and 22d of June, that the Sooliots, (a Grecian people) being blockaded by 24,000 Turks, under the command of Chourchist Pacha, had vigorously attacked them during the night, killed 2,000 of them, taken 300 prisoners, and put the rest to flight. There were also in that fleet, Austrian ships, which served as transports for the expedition against Candia.

Before sailing for the Archipelago, and while we lay at Leghorn, our ship was thronged with visitors; among the principal ones was Lord Byron. He appeared to be much embarrassed when he first came on board, and with difficulty made out to introduce his companion, an Italian count. All the officers of our ship and of the *Ontario*, together with our consul and lady, were at the gangway to receive him, and as we all stared away at his lordship, without much reserve, it is no wonder he was a little disconcerted. He afterwards made a visit to the *Ontario*, and capt. Chauncey was so much pleased with him, that he complimented him with a salute of 17 guns, and on his departure manned the yards and gave him three cheers. His Lordship was very much pleased to see in captain Chauncey's cabin a very elegant edition of his works, and observed that it was the greatest compliment capt. C. could possibly have paid him.

Washington City, Sept. 20.
Lieut. Weaver, of the navy, arrived in this city on Friday last, from the Pacific, though not immediately from our squadron in that sea. He left Lima about the 25th of June, shortly before which a battle took place between the royalists and a division of San Martín's army, in which the latter were decisively beaten, and nearly destroyed. No other

event of importance had recently occurred.

Lieut. Weaver came over land from the Pacific to the Atlantic, across the Isthmus of Panama, which has become an interesting country from the possibility of an attempt some time or other being made to connect the two great oceans at that point, if the nature of the intervening land be found to admit the practicability of such a work. Lieut. W. represents the country, on the route which he came, as generally low and flat; and such an one, we should presume, as would render an interoceanic communication, by canal, between the rivers which fall into each sea, a work neither very difficult nor expensive. We did not see Lieut. W. ourselves during his stay in town, or our inquiries would have enabled us to give a more particular description of the Isthmus. Its general character, however, may be understood from the above, and from his denouncing it as throughout an aque and fever country, of which he had good evidence, being detained some time on that road by the sickness.

Nat. Intell.

Prince Ypsilanti was the son of a Greek hospodar (governor) of Moldavia. When the Russians overran that province in 1811-12, the emperor Alexander took the hospodar's family under his protection, put his sons to a military school, gave his eldest, the subject of this article, a commission, and afterwards introduced him into the family. He was with the emperor near Dresden, when Moreau was killed by his side; and, it has been said, was wounded by the shot which killed Moreau. For his conduct in the Greek insurrection, the Russian emperor ordered his name to be struck off from the army list; and Ypsilanti, having sought an asylum in Hungary, was arrested, and is now prisoner in the celebrated fortress of Munkacs.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 2.

After an uncommonly dry spell, the "equinoctial storm" commenced here on the morning of the 24th ult. and the weather continued showery until early on Saturday morning, when it commenced blowing with great violence from east south east, accompanied with rain, which continued for about two hours. During its continuance one or two buildings were unroofed, the tops of several chimneys were blown down, and our streets were literally filled with prostrate trees. So violent a storm has not before happened within the knowledge of the oldest inhabitant. It was a scene truly awful, to behold trees which had braved the changing seasons for half a century, bowing before the mighty blast. The destruction to the orchards and timber in the neighbourhood has been excessively great; in one orchard in particular, of large trees, we have been informed, not one remains standing; in others only a few young trees have escaped the fury of the storm. Amid this destruction of property, we have not yet heard of any lives being lost.

The Western Carolinian and Halifax Compiler seem to have entered with some warmth into the question "who shall be our next senator to congress?" The Compiler says of Mr. Stokes, that "he is one of the most silent" members of the senate; this, we think, should not militate against his re-election, particularly while so many "speech-makers" retain their seats as completely to exhaust every subject brought before them. But in relation to this question it is our intention to remain neutral. At present we are not, in this particular, jealous of the influence of the east; for if John Branch be their candidate, he possesses talents which will not disgrace the state, and we believe him to be a sound republican and a zealous patriot.

The last number of the Halifax Compiler contains the following morceau, which we copy for the amusement of our readers. The editor of the Compiler, like his great prototype Don Quixotte, is fruitful in his imaginations; he fancies a mighty army marching from the west, with the standard of rebellion waving over their heads, and in his panic cries treason! treason! and calls upon the governor to stretch forth his potent arm to quell the insurrection. But his breath is spent in vain. The "plot" will proceed; the "march" is still progressive; the

real friends of the constitution continue to increase; and the long republican equality will triumph over every obstacle.

From the Halifax Compiler.

A Plot to destroy the Constitution!
—The grand jury of Rowan county has made a report of grievances; in which "a concert of measures among the counties friendly to the call of a convention," is solicited. Governor Holmes has sworn to protect the Constitution—and no man in the state has more power to do so. Can he then, forgetting this important oath, sit with a quiet mind, when the destruction of this instrument is thus openly and daringly plotted by the malcontents of the west? It is said that "it may take one or two years to mature all the previous arrangements; but when the season of action [mark it, ye Constitutionals!]—arrives, every obstacle will vanish before the majestic march of the people," [march of a western army, may be.]—Again: "what power on earth will dare to say to them (the above western army) stop?" Although we have thought it proper to mention the governor's oath and authority of office here, it is not yet incumbent on him to compel respect and obedience, with that authority and power with which he is constitutionally clothed. The ends sought for by the Rowan grand jury and the editors of the Carolinian will not justify the threatening means in requisition.

The editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, speaking of the duel between M'Duffie and Cumming, says—"These parties have been beyond their intention benevolent—there has been so much scribbling, so much entreaty, so much fighting, and so much laughter on this subject, that duelling itself has become degraded and despised, and gentlemen of fashion begin to think that in case they are embroiled in a quarrel, the decision of a friend is more satisfactory than that of a pistol bullet."

SELECTIONS.

A writer in the Alexandria Gazette attributes to the use of Tobacco the great number of deaths by consumption—Tobacco, says this writer, "exhausts those juices so essentially necessary to further digestion; it creates thirst and nausea; it destroys appetite; the complexion becomes cadaverous; finally the chewer or smoker becomes a miserable emaciated atrophic walking skeleton, smoking away his few remaining ideas and spitting up his lungs, until death releases him from all his sufferings."

A lad, aged 13 years, in Westley, (R. I.) one day last week while going to pasture after his cows, had occasion to pass through a wood, where he discovered on a tree at some distance from the ground, a large and furious looking animal. The boy ran home and told his parents that he had seen the Devil! His father promised him a quarter of a dollar if he would kill him. The boy took his father's gun, charged it well, and repaired with all haste to the woods, where he again found the aforesaid animal. Having planted a stake almost directly under him to rest his gun upon, he fired, and down fell a Panther, weighing one hundred and forty pounds, which he quickly despatched. *N. Lon. Adv.*

Cotton.—Several successful experiments appear to have been made this year in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to raise cotton in those states. A gentleman at Germantown who planted half an acre in his orchard on the 6th of May, states, that although it had been cultivated in unfavourable circumstances, owing to the rough and poor state of the soil, it nevertheless grew luxuriantly, and the produce is scarcely inferior to the best upland cotton of South Carolina.

New flag.—The state of Peru, has established a new flag. It consists of three stripes; the two exterior stripes of carnation red, and a white one between them. In the centre of the white stripe will be a sun in carnation red; the superior flag, or flag of the state, a carnation red with sun all in white in the centre. The colors of merchantmen to be the same as the national, three stripes.

African Settlement.—The agent, at Baltimore, of the African settlement at Cape Messurado, appears to have received late accounts from that Colony, of a very flattering description. Houses had been built for the natives, who were employed in the cultivation of cotton, indigo, and other productions of the tropical climate. None of them were anxious to re-

turn; and harmony and good fellowship were generally prevalent. The place was abundant in all the fruits of the tropical climate, besides being auspicious to the growth of tea and coffee.

Brazil.—The editor of the National Gazette says, "we learn that the prince royal in Brazil has proclaimed himself emperor of Brazil, and that the official document has been received in Philadelphia."

Several American vessels that entered the ports of Jamaica before the ports were opened, have been seized and their cargoes forfeited. An English schooner from Kingston arrived at Campeachy on the 28th of August, having 700 bbls. flour that had been condemned for a breach of the Colonial laws. *Ch. Merc.*

In our first page is an account from the Charleston papers of the arrival at that port of the U. S. schr. *Grampus*, lieut. com'r. Gregory, with her prize, the piratical brig *Palmyra*, alias *Pachita*, and giving the particulars of the engagement, in which our tars displayed their characteristic skill and intrepidity. The excellence of our gunnery in this little rencontre deserves particular notice—indeed in all our naval engagements its superiority has been manifested in the almost instantaneous destruction of the adversary ships. They talk of the superiority of our ships in point of size, number of guns, number of men and weight of metal, while the true and effective point of superiority is lost sight of, namely the cool and deliberate valor of our officers and seamen, which cannot be shaken by the obtrusive admonitions of danger, and which never defeats itself by injudicious haste to obtain the victory; but aided by skill and discipline, its aim is always sure.

The piratical crew of the *Palmyra*, were landed from the *Grampus* at Charleston on the 14th, under a guard of seamen and marines from the latter vessel and conducted to jail. The Charleston Courier very properly suggests to owners and masters of American vessels, the propriety of immediately forwarding to that city the evidence in their possession of any illegal or piratical acts committed by the officers or crew of the *Palmyra*.

Charleston, Sept. 18.

We learn from capt. Chasal, of the Carolina Ann, arrived yesterday morning from Lagaira and St. Thomas, that it was reported at the latter place when he left, that on the arrival at St. John's (Porto Rico) of the wounded men from the brig *Panchita* alias *Palmyra*, the man who had his leg amputated was laid in the most public part of the city, for the purpose of exciting the populace against the Americans in port, who were in consequence compelled to keep close, until the arrival of the United States' sloop of war *Cyane*, capt. Spence, which happened two days after. Capt. S. demanded the release of all the American vessels that had been captured by Spanish cruizers, and stated that he had orders to detain all such cruizers which he might fall in with.

From Mexico.—A passenger in the French brig *L'Azema*, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, informs that every thing was quiet in Mexico under the government of Iturbide, the people satisfied, and the government considered stable. The only post held by the Royalists was the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa.

From the Plough Boy, May 25.

A profitable farm.—A farmer in Galway, Satataga county, New York, has by a judicious mode of culture, obtained in nine years a profit of \$972 from eight acres of land, after deducting the expense of labour, seed, manure and interest on the value of the land. This amounts to a clear annual profit of 13½ dollars per acre, and is said to be a fair specimen of the produce of a farm of 80 acres. The rotation of crops pursued on the 8 acres was, 1st year, barley, which yielded 50 bushels to the acre; 2d year, Indian corn, 80 bushels per acre; 3d year, wheat, 24 bushels per acre; 4th year, clover and timothy, 3 tons per acre, and fall feed worth 2 dollars per acre—5th year, clover and timothy, 2 1-2 tons per acre, and fall feed worth 1 1-2 dollars per acre; 6th year, pasture, worth 2 1-2 dollars per acre—7th year, barley, 56 bushels per acre—8th year, Indian corn, 90 bushels per acre—9th year, (1821.) barley, 60 bushels per acre. The land was manured the first and seventh years, and plaster was used the second and eighth years. The produce of the whole 80 acres in 1821, was 2472 bushels of corn, wheat, barley and oats, and 153 tons of hay. The farm is upland, the soil a sandy loam, but containing one-eighth part of animal and vegetable matter.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
September 23	60	66	78
26	73	75	77
27	73	82	80
28	70	77	79
29	70	77	79
30	65	76	78
October 1	64	74	78

DIED.

At Raleigh, on Sunday evening the 22d ult. Ann Eliza, daughter of Joseph Gales, sen. after a painful illness of five weeks.—Same day, Mr. Harvey Dickinson, carpenter, formerly of Connecticut.—And on the 20th, Mr. Harker, coachmaker.

In China, Mrs. Morrison, wife of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, a missionary.

The Chinese having refused a place of burial where it was desired, and where an infant of Mrs. Morrison's was before interred; and those Christians who inhabit Macao, not allowing other Christians any place of interment but within the limits of the Fosse, outside the city wall; the managing committee of the English factory in China, with a humane and liberal feeling, being assisted by some worthy Portuguese gentlemen, to overcome legal impediments, purchased a piece of ground, to be a Cemetery for the English, and we doubt not for other Protestant Christians, who in future choose to avail themselves of it. This arrangement enabled Morrison to lay the remains of his lamented wife in a place decently appropriated to sepulture.

To-morrow will be Published.

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

THE ALMANAC for 1823.

Oct. 2. 38—

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of
ODD OVEN LIDS.
D. Yarbrough.

Oct. 2. 38—2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C., Sept. 1, 1822.

A	Lucy Johnson, Frederick Jones.
Wm. Armstrong, Col. Ashe,	K
George Anderson, Thomas Armstrong.	Armoz King, John Karenton, Wm. Kell, John Kelly.
B	L
Miss Sarah Bryan, A. B. Bruce, John Bruce, Wm. M. Bowers,	John Lockhart.
George S. Betner, Wm. Bradshaw, Margaret J. Biglow, George E. Badger, John Brown, Wm. Brinkley, Mis Feby Butler, Thomas Brooks, Christopher Barbey, Green Bowers, Henry B. Burger, Gabriel Barbey.	M
C	Capt. John McKerrall, Alexander Morphis, 2 A. D. Murphy, Col. Jos-ph Moore, Wm. or Jesse Miller, Wm. M'Creight, John McDonald, Winneyford M'ullias, Alfred Moore.
Duncan Cameron, Miss Eliza Cloud, Ephraim Cook, Thomas Clancy, 2 Wm. Chanlee, Wm. M. Campbell, Miss Chester, John R. Cummings, Clerk of the Superior Court, Robert G. Cumming, Wm. C. Christmas, Soliman Gates, George Cack, Margaret Cole, John Carrington, John Colwell, John Courtney.	O
E	Green O'Daniel.
F	P
Post M. Dillardaville, Wm. Dillard, Zachariah Dickie, Anderson Dunkin, Willie M. Dillard, Mathew Durham.	Samuel Peeler, Rev. Samuel Paisley, 2 Wm. Perry.
G	R
Richard Freeman, Susannah Fausett, John Flintum, Rev. Frederick Fonville.	Aquilla Rhodes, William Revels, 2 James Rhodes, Rev. William Reeves, Anderson Rhodes, Wm. Roan, Charles Roberts, Mrs. Ray, widow, Thos. Ruffin, esq., Mrs. Thasie J. Reeves.
H	S
Calvin Graves, Andrew Grey, Master R. Grove.	Wm. Smith, Wm. Sparkman, esq., Sheriff of Orange county, 2
I	T
Robert Hastings, James Hastings, Lewis Hutchcoats, Harbert Hobbs, Wm. R. Herndon, Thomas Hutchcoats, Morgan Hart, Thomas Holoways, Betsey Hall, Mary Halcys.	Cannon H. Shipp, Joseph Stubbins, Joseph Seajock, esq., J. A. Sneed, Col. Herbert Sims, Robert Shanklin, John V. Savage, Federation Stovall.
J	U
Isaac Jackson, George R. Jordan, Stephen Justice,	Edward Turner, H. M. Turner, John B. Thompson, 2 Jonathan Trapp, Robert Thompson, Francis Timberlake, John Turner, Enoch Thompson.
K	V
John Young.	Wm. Whyte, Joseph White, Joseph A. Woods, Willie Wheeler, David Williams, James Wilson, 3 Peter Williams, Benj. Wells, Harrison J. Warren, John Wilfong, Henry Wilson.
L	Y
M	John Young.
N	R. L. Cook, P. M.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

Oct. 1. 38—

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Jacob P. Womack, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 7th of October next, at the dwelling house of said Womack, a quantity of valuable

Household Furniture.

The sale will be for cash.

John Scott.

Sept. 17. 38—3

LOSS IN DELAYS.

Shun delays, they breed remorse,
Take thy time while time is lent thee,
Creeping snails have weakest force,
Fly their fault lest thou repeat thee;
Good is best when soonest wrought,
Lingering labours come to nought.
Moist up sail while gale doth last,
Tide and wind stays no man's pleasure;
Seek not time when time is past;
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure.
After-wits are dearly bought;
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.
Time wears all his locks before,
Take thou hold upon his forehead;
When he flees he turns no more,
And behind his scalp is naked.
Works adjourned have many stays;
Long demurs breed new delays.

On the Marriage of a Dandy.

With hair betwisted various ways,
His body straightened by stiff stays;
With mincing gait, and all his tones
Broken by gentle sighs and moans;
His cheeks and lips with rouge all glowing,
See Curio to the altar going,
Who leads, but yet appears to linger,
The lady by her little finger!
The priest astonish'd all the while,
Could scarce suppress or hide his smile,
Then whisper'd to the clerk aside,
"Which of the misses is the bride?"

From the Connecticut Mirror.

"Old men and beldames, in the streets
Do prophecy upon it wondrously;
And when they talk of him they shake their
heads,
And whisper one another in the ear,
And he that speaks, doth gripe the hearer's
wrist:
Whilst he, that hears, makes fearful action.
With wrinkled brows, with nods, with rolling
eyes,
I saw a smith stand with hammer thus,
The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news."

It may be equally injurious to my neighbor's welfare, to repeat, as to originate a slanderous story:—to sit calmly by, and see a good name undimmed, without any effort to prevent the ruin, is to storm the castle by indirect attack. Whoever is placed aloof from the shafts of "street calumny," cannot realize the sufferings of those whose credit and character depend more on public opinion, than patronage or wealth. In commercial cities, where business is transacted chiefly upon fictitious capital, few merchants could meet their engagements without foreign assistance, which the breath of suspicion so easily destroys. Happily for us, embarrassment in trade has of late seldom produced any failures; but if we might credit the current opinion among a certain class of busy bodies, who pride themselves in a thorough acquaintance with other men's private concerns, we might expect a general stoppage. It is dangerous to trifle on this subject—the fabric which years of industry and integrity only could have erected, may be demolished even by a heedless remark. Detraction, alas! how soon does it blight the purest joys, and change to solitude and want the abode of happiness and peace!

I ask, how could you give with more certainty a mortal stab to credit, than to say, "such a man is suspected"—"such a man will fail soon;" or claiming foreknowledge, to say, "before such a time there will certainly be a failure," and leave the anxious multitude to guess out the unfortunate sufferer.—here is a criminal curiosity to pry into the secrets of others, equalled only by the zeal to publish their defects. On this subject, the observations of a great and good man are worthy of lasting remembrance.

"Slander is perpetrated, sometimes with design and sometimes through intention. In the former case, it is perpetrated with an intention to destroy happiness; in the latter, from indifference to it. In the former case it springs from malice; in the latter, from that sordid insensibility to the interests of others, which is not less censurable. The slanderer commences his malignant employment, by inventing and fabricating tales of falsehood, concerning the person who is either the object of his hatred, or the subject of his diversion. To the fabrication of these tales, all the subsequent mischief which arises from them is supremely chargeable.

The second step is the rehearsing of such stories after they have been told to us by others. In this step, we do not participate in all the guilt which is attendant on the first. But both the guilt and the mischief are often greater. The spirit with which we rehearse tales of slander, may be more malignant, than that which

gave birth to them; and the consequences may be incomparably worse. The inventor may have been a thoughtless, ignorant, giddy man, without consideration, and without character. We, on the contrary, may possess reputation, forecast and a correct knowledge of human concerns—may perceive its falsehood—and may enjoy a base pleasure in giving it the most effectual operation. Thus, though not chargeable with the guilt of fabricating falsehood, we may become much more criminal than the fabricator. Whatever is our situation, we lend in this case our own weight to this story; and in this manner we sometimes do all, and not unfrequently most, of the mischief of which the story becomes the instrument.

The inventors of such tales, are usually persons of no reputation, and if reputable at first they soon lose their reputation by this very employment. Were they then disregarded, and their tale not repeated, both would sink at once into absolute contempt. But when persons of a fair character take up such stories and soberly rehearse them, the falsehood acquires new strength, and spreads with a new and most unhappy influence. This base coin they have not indeed made, but they have passed it; and given it a currency, which it never could have derived from the maker. Let no person then, think himself at all justified in reciting a tale of slander, by the very common indeed, but very wretched excuse, dictated and adopted only by the coarsest and most vulgar morality, that they heard it from others.—Guilt fastens on every traveller on this base by path, and every step in its progress. Some persons perpetrate this iniquity with designs directly malicious—some from a busy meddling disposition, always unsatisfied unless when interfering in the concerns of others; and some from a wish to be thought extensively acquainted with private history. All these are justly characterized by the significant names of "busy bodies" and "tale bearers," and considered every where as the disturbers and pests of society.

Slander may also be practised without inventing or repeating malignant stories, whether true or false. This may be done by listening to the slanderous stories of others. He who listens to a story of this nature, without expressing his disapprobation, declares by his conduct, the strongest of all attestations, that he considers it as meriting his attention, and in some degree his belief. This belief, and even this attention from persons of respectability, will give the slander a weight and currency which it never could have derived from the inventor. Those who see us listen in this manner, will conclude of course, that the slander in our view, has foundation and importance. Hence they will be induced to believe, and report, what otherwise they would not have regarded. Both reason and revelation, both common sense and common good nature, demand, that whenever our neighbor's character is attacked, we should appear openly in his defence.—In very few ways can we so often, or so greatly befriend others, as by supporting their good name; and in very few cases will our kindness be so deeply or so gratefully felt. The person thus attacked is absent, of course, and cannot therefore defend himself. If we do not defend him he is left naked to the attack, and to all its malignant consequences. Our silence cannot but injure him seriously. It may be the means of his ruin. Who would not wish, in such a case, to have his own character defended? Who, then, is bound to defend that of another? Were this great law of righteousness felt; were its injunctions as they respect the case under consideration faithfully obeyed; what a horde of busy bodies, tale bearers, and calumniators, would be broken down! What an endless multitude of base and snaky efforts against the peace of society and the comforts of families, would in this way be crushed at once!

The slanderer should be alarmed at the certain prospect of depraving himself. Slander is a compound of falsehood, injustice, unkindness and meanness forming in itself, a character eminently depraved. What is so unhappily begun, proceeds with a rapid and dreadful declension. All the designs which he forms in the indulgence of this characteristic propensity; all the measures which he feels obliged to employ; all the instruments which he can summon to his assistance; all the gratifications which he can experience in his success, are such, and such only, as contribute to sink, debase, and pol-

lute his mind. In such a soil, a noble generous thought would instantly wither.—To such a bosom, honourable friendship cannot approach.—At the door of such a heart, christianity knocks for admittance in vain.—His career is the career of abandonment only, through a path of steep and rapid descent, going down to the chambers of death."

From the Port Folio.

"Pay me that thou owest." Matt. xviii. 28.

I have often been surprised, that among the numberless sermons which I have either read or heard delivered, I have never met with one on the above text of Scripture, which in my opinion, is as pregnant with useful instruction, highly necessary too, as any text from Genesis to Revelation. A little reflection on the affairs of the world will convince any intelligent man, that no small portion of the misery as well as the wickedness of mankind arises from neglect of this imperious injunction. Thousands nay millions of the sons of Adam are robbed of the most solid enjoyments of existence, by the detention of the fruits of their industry, or the price of their property, which they have parted with, in reliance upon the honor of the employer or the purchaser.

There is but one valid apology for not paying money when it is due; and that is, not having it to pay. But of the number of men who shamefully protract the time of payment, how many there are, who possess the means, and only want the will, to pay their engagements? How thoughtless must it be, not to say criminal, to make a creditor call so often, that he has more trouble to get the money when due, than he had to earn it! An ancient sage declared it as a maxim with respect to favors and benefit, he gives twice, who gives quickly. This is almost equally true with respect to debts. Money, which if paid when earned, would have rendered the most essential service, may come so late, as to be of little value.

I state a fact for the consideration of those persons prone to this miserable practice. A worthy man in this city, on whom a most estimable family depended for support, had a just demand of sixty dollars against a wealthy citizen, about the commencement of the fever of 1793. He wished to remove from the fell destroyer, but depended on this debt entirely for the means. He danced attendance daily on the rich man, who was often denied, and when seen amused him with some paltry pretence or other. The reader probably anticipates the catastrophe of the story. The creditor was seized with the fever—perished after a very short illness, and left his wife, his child, his mother-in-law, and two or three of her children, to struggle with adversity in a hard and unfeeling world!

I have seen in an English paper, an account of a servant who advertised for a place, and among his other qualifications, asserted that he was the real inventor of the unanswerable put-off to an importunate donor—call on Monday, and I'll tell you when to call again. To some folks a servant of this description would be invaluable.

From the Charleston Courier.

The public, some writer says, is a being with many heads, and consequently, possesses as many different minds, as those can amply testify who are the servants of its will, among whom, printers, perhaps, are the chief bullers and bakers.

"Give us more foreign intelligence," says the news-monger, "and let domestic politics alone."

"Battle the feds; dash at the demons," cries the politician. "We do not want to hear about ships spoken at sea; a courier passing through Hammergoscampenduniski—Marshal Helterkelter, holding audience with his serene highness the Land-grave of Lubberdegulhorn, or the marriage of count Waddlewattle, with her ladyship, the duchess of Winkumskintum; do not let your paper contain such advices."

"Hit the federal or democratic editors," exclaims the third—"nothing I like so well as squabbling among editors; there is some fun in that."

"Let us have another good novel," says Mrs. Frizzle—"I like novels most monstrously, especially if there is something careful in them. I wouldn't give a cent for the papers if they hadn't a novel in them."

"Novels!" says old Grouse—"nonsense! give us something about farming; tell us how to destroy the

Heavenly fly; or something about finishing cyder, or wheat upon clover."

"I like novels too," says Mr. Simper, "but besides them, I want a good deal more poetry, and a number of queer stories about Ann Needotes; I love to read them terribly."

"All wishy-washy," says Jack Gallopper,—"give us the sports of the turf; tell us about the race between Madam Scratchum and Mr. Strikere, and her challenging him, after she had got beat; that's the dandy."

Thus might we go on almost ad infinitum, and describe the mode which Mr. Public points out for us to be guided by, in conducting our paper; and in answer to all this, we consider our own method best, yet, as soon as they all can agree upon one plan, we will cheerfully adopt it; and until then we trust we may be permitted to jog on in the old way, giving a little of every thing which we may consider the most important; for

I a the land was paper,
And all the sea was ink,

it would be impossible for us to comply with all the demands of the public, until in those demands the public become more united.

COQUETRY.

Coquetry stands next to the want of chastity in the scale of female vices—it is in fact, a kind of mental prostitution—it is ruinous to all that delicacy of feeling which gives added lustre to female charms—it is almost destructive to modesty itself. A woman who has been addicted to its practice may strive long, and in vain to regain that singleness of heart which can bind her up so closely in her husband and children as to make her a good wife, or a good mother; and if it should have degenerated into habit, it may lead to the awful result of infidelity to her marriage vow. It is in vain for a coquette to pretend to religion—its practice involves hypocrisy, falsehood and deception—every thing that is mean—every thing that is debasing—in short as it is bottomed on selfishness and pride, where it has once possessed the mind, it will only yield to the truth-displaying banner of the cross—this and this only, can remove the evil; for without it, she whom the charms of youth and beauty have enabled to act the coquette, will descend into the vale of life altered, it is true, but not amended; as she will find the world with its allurements fling around her parting years a vain regret for days that are flown, and mercenary views for her descendants.

LORD ROCHESTER.

A comparison of the 53d chapter of Isaiah with the account given in the four Evangelists of the sufferings of Christ, became the instrument of convincing this witty and wicked earl. It is said that "Mr. Parsons, in order to his conviction, read to him the 53d chapter of Isaiah, and compared it with our Saviour's passion, that he there might see a prophecy concerning it, written many ages before it was done; which the Jews, that still blasphemed Christ, still kept in their hands as a book divinely inspired. The earl told bishop Burnet, that as he heard it read, he felt an inward force upon him, which did so enlighten his mind and convince him, that he could resist it no longer; for the words had an authority which did shoot like rays or beams in his mind; that he was not only convinced by the reasoning he had about it, which satisfied his understanding, but by a power which did so effectually constrain him, that he did ever after as firmly believe in his Saviour as if he had seen him in the clouds. He had got it by heart, and went through great part of it, in discourse with the bishop, with a sort of heavenly pleasure, giving him his reflections upon it." See Burnet's life of the Earl of Rochester.

BURLEIGH HOUSE.

The late earl of Exeter had been divorced from his first wife, a woman of fashion, and of somewhat more gaiety of manners than "lords who love their ladies like." He determined to seek out a second wife in a humble sphere of life, and that it should be one who, having no knowledge of his rank, should love him for himself alone. For this purpose, he went and settled incognito (under the name of Mr. Jones) at Hodnet, an obscure village in Shropshire. He made overtures to

one or two damsels in the neighborhood, but they were too knowing to be taken in, by him. His manners were not boorish, his mode of life was retired; it was odd to know how he got his livelihood, and at last he began to be taken for a highwayman. In this dilemma he turned to Miss Hoggins, the eldest daughter of a small farmer, at whose house he lodged. Miss Hoggins, it might seem, had not been used to romp with the clowns; there was something in the manners of their quiet, but eccentric guest, that she liked. As he found that he had inspired her with that sort of regard which he wished for, he made honorable proposals to her, and at the end of some months, they were married, without his letting her know who he was.

They set off in a post chaise from her father's house, and travelled across the country. In this manner they arrived at Stamford, and passed through the town without stopping, till they came to the entrance of Burleigh Park, which is on the outside of it. The gates flew open, the chaise entered and drove down the long avenues of trees that lead up to the front of this fine old mansion. As they drew nearer to it, and she seemed a little surprised where they were going, he said, "Well, my dear, this is Burleigh House—it is the home I have promised to bring you to, and you are the countess of Exeter!" *Monthly Magazine.*

WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS.

In the complicated and marvelous machinery of circumstances, it is absolutely impossible to decide what would have happened, as to some events; if the slightest disturbance had taken place, in the march of those that preceded them. We may observe a little dirty wheel of brass spinning around upon its greasy axle, and the result is that in another apartment, many yards distant from it, a beautiful piece of silk issues, from a loom, rivaling in its hues the tints of the rainbow; there are myriads of events in our lives the distance between which was much greater than that between this wheel, and the riband, but where the connexion had been much more close. If a private country gentleman in Cheshire, about the year of seventeen hundred and thirty had not been overturned in his carriage, it is extremely probable that America, instead of being a free republic at this moment, would have continued a dependant colony of England. This country gentleman happened to be Augustus Washington, esquire, who was thus accidentally thrown into the company of a lady who afterwards became his wife, who emigrated with him to America, and in the year seventeen hundred and thirty two at Virginia, became the envied mother to George Washington the great.

From Col. Stewart's Sketches of the Manners of the Highlanders.

A FEMALE WARRIOR.

At the attack of the Vizie I directed a soldier to stay behind to take charge of the men's knapsacks, which they had thrown off to be light for the advance up the hill, as I did not wish to expose him to danger on account of his wife and family. He obeyed his orders; but his wife believing herself not included in these injunctions, pushed forward to the assault. When the enemy had been driven from the third redoubt I was standing giving some directions to the men, and preparing to push on to the last redoubt, when I found myself tapped on the shoulder, and turning round I saw my Amazonian friend standing with her clothes tucked up to the knees, and, seizing my hand, "Well done my Highland lads," she exclaimed, "see how the brigands scamper like so many deer!"—"Come," added she, "let us drive them from yonder hill." On inquiry, I found that she had been in the hottest fire, cheering and animating the men, and when the action was over she was active as any of the surgeons in assisting the wounded.

Give me a pound of candles, said a little negro boy with a commanding air, as he entered a tallow chandler's. You might say please, retorted the greasy shopman, sharply. I would, answered Scipio, with equal asperity, had I not ha' brought the money.

To be able to bear provocation is an evidence of great wisdom; and to forgive it is proof of a noble and great mind.